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PRESIDENT DOOLEYZED.

Chicago Students Adopted Popular Song in Welcoming Roosevelt.

As the president's carriage rolled into the campus at the University of Chicago the other afternoon the waiting crowd of students joined in hearty cheers and then, to the air of "Mr. Dooley," sang these words, says the New York Times:

There is a sturdy gent who is known on every hand;
His smile is like a burst of sun upon a rainy land.
He'll bludge the Kaiser, shoot a bear or storm a Spanish fort,
Then sigh for something else to do and write a book on sport.

Oh, Mr. Roosevelt,
He makes his blows felt
Whenever he hits—he's always hitting too.
And one year more, sir,
In 1904, sir,
I guess we'll have to vote for Teddy Roosevelt.

Last time he came to see us he was just a perfect gent,
But now he's been promoted up to be our president.
We'll offer him an L.L.D.—a finger longer, do—
Because we are so very fond of Mr. Teddy Roosevelt.

Oh, Mr. Roosevelt,
Our bellies and beans felt
So very glad you came to see the U.
That one year more, sir,
In 1904, sir,
They want another chance to yell for you.

The Times' Daily Short Story.

For the Royal Zoo

[Copyright, 1902, by R. D. Marshall.]
We were in South Africa capturing wild beasts for the Royal Zoological gardens of London when we got word that a lion had entered a cattle kraal about five miles away the night previous and killed and carried off a steer. We made for the spot at once and began digging a pit.

When our pit was completed, it was 10 feet long, 6 feet wide and 12 feet deep, and we cut and drew up a lot of heavy poles to place across it in case we had to keep him prisoner for two or three days.

It was a full moon that night, and from the post in one of the huts I caught sight of the lion at about 9 o'clock. He came to within 200 feet of the kraal and sniffed the air as if his suspicions had been aroused. He was a fine target for a rifle, but under the circumstances he was safe from my fire. The cattle soon scented him and crowded to the other side of the pen, and the dogs of the village likewise made a great fuss, but his lordship was not in the least put out. I could not have seen him better by daylight. Aside from his mane there were black tufts on his legs, with a black plume at the end of his tail, and I was determined to make him my prize if it took a year of waiting and planning.

The lion scented danger, however, and sheered off, and we saw nothing more from him that night. On the next night he showed up before we were on the lookout. The natives in driving in the cattle had failed to round up a yearling calf, and we heard nothing from the estray until the lion showed himself. Just at dusk he roared loudly, and as the moon came upon we caught sight of him advancing upon the kraal. The calf was on the other side of the inclosure keeping very quiet, but as the lion stopped and roared again the frightened animal began running around the pen to seek for the gate. As he came around on our side, running blindly and never seeing the lion, the latter crouched and sprang. As he struck the calf he seized it by the neck and wrenched it to right and left, killing it on the instant. For five minutes he stood facing us with his claws on the carcass, growling defiance. Had a man shown himself outside of a hut the lion would have charged right at him. After awhile, finding that his deed was not accepted, he picked up the calf and trotted away as a dog would with a bone. Twice before he reached the thicket he paused to look back, but we had no thought of moving out of our shelter.

As the calf was not in good condition, the natives believed the lion would return next night, but he did not. Orders were issued for the people to keep very quiet during the day and for the herd to be penned an hour earlier than usual.

BUILDER OF THE OREGON.

Anecdotes of Irving M. Scott's Childhood Days.

The late Irving M. Scott, whose chief fame as a builder of modern warships came to him as the constructor of the battle ship Oregon, which fact won him an invitation from the czar of Russia to come to St. Petersburg and advise him about the Russian navy, started in life in his father's flour mills at Helmon Mills, Md., where he was born on Christmas day, 1837. He early became interested in machinery, and his father let him go to Baltimore to learn the trade. There he earned \$3 a week, but he worked hard, burning the midnight oil to study, and observed steady habits, so at the end of five years he had become a mechanical engineer, draftsman and machinist.

After speaking of his Quaker ancestry and of the old farm and mill near Baltimore, where his childhood was passed, Mr. Scott once said to a writer in *Anslee's Magazine*:

"It was 'Old Nick' and that mill that gave me my mechanical bent. The miller's name was Nicholas Merryman, and we were very fond of one another. I was continually seeing things and asking why they were so and how they came about. I got so I could make and fit a spoke and knew all parts of a wagon or of the mill. I liked to improve things and get the most out of them. I remember I looked out for the chickens and made a study so as to get the most eggs and best results. One day a lamb broke its leg, and they were going to shoot it. I took it, set the leg and soon had it about all right."

"After that they gave me all injured calves and lambs, allowing me half the profit when sold. In that way and from chickens I had about \$90 saved up when I went to Baltimore to make a start."

"I used to prune and graft, knew just how to make cider, how to smoke a ham and how to kill the hogs or sheep. I knew all about the fish in the creeks and used to give the city sportsmen pointers on how to shoot the squirrels."

Once when an itinerant Methodist clergyman stopped at the house—for the farm was the hospitable resort of all creeds and classes and later a safe refuge for escaping slaves—he pictured in young Irving's hearing the place of punishment for the wicked as a lake of brimstone, burning eternally. The youngster secured some brimstone the next day and on experimenting noted how rapidly it was consumed. When he next encountered the clergyman, he announced that visitor as well as shocked his devout father by asking: "If that lake burns all the time, where does the supply of brimstone come from, because it would take an awful lot to keep it going steadily?"

CITY OF BARRE.

CITY OF BARRE, Vt., Feb. 27, 1902.

HE IS ORDAINED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF BARRE, AS FOLLOWS:

That sections 1, 2, 4, 7, 9 and 11 of Chapter V of the city ordinances be amended to read as follows:

Section 1. The finance committee shall meet on the Friday preceding the first Monday in each month and at other times if found advisable, and carefully examine and audit all accounts and claims against the city which shall be laid before them, and approve them as appears in the following sections, and shall recommend the payment of such portion of the same as is found to be justly due and duly authorized and incurred in good faith.

Sec. 2. All persons are hereby warned to incur no obligations against the city, nor to furnish any material or service on account of the city except by virtue of a contract lawfully entered into by a duly authorized agent or committee of the city. All bills, to insure prompt payment, should be rendered to the party contracting them, on or before the Thursday preceding the first Monday in each month, and it is hereby the duty of all agents of the city and all committees to approve such bills and turn them over to the city clerk, the Friday morning preceding the first Monday of each month.

Sec. 3. The city clerk shall receive all accounts and claims against the city, which have been approved as provided in this chapter, and shall carefully examine the same and see if they are correctly cast, and present them folded and filed to the committee on finance, and said clerk shall record in a book to be kept for that purpose, the names of all persons presenting accounts or claims against the city, which have received the approval of the finance committee, the nature of the claim, demand or account, the date thereof, and the amount allowed by the committee. All bills not approved by the finance committee shall be returned by mail, and the person rendering said bill accompanied with said committee's reason for not approving said bill.

The City Clerk shall keep a ledger account with all departments on head of appropriation, crediting to said departments the appropriations made to them by the City Council and charging to them all warrants drawn for expenditures incurred.

All assessments for streets, sewer and sidewalks, all highway taxes returned to the city from the state shall be credited to these departments either when charged or upon receipt of remittance by the city treasurer.

Other divisional accounts necessary to a complete system of book-keeping shall be kept by the City Clerk, so that a complete record of the business and standing of the City may be available at any time.

Section 7. The City Treasurer shall keep in a book provided for that purpose an accurate and true account of all receipts and disbursements on behalf of the city.

He shall not pay out any money from the City Treasury, except upon warrants of the Mayor countersigned by the city clerk. No warrant shall be paid by the City Treasurer unless there is sufficient funds to the credit of the department against which it is drawn. Any extraordinary expenditure that necessitates over-drawing the original appropriation shall be provided for by a further appropriation or a vote of the City Council.

He shall monthly provide each member of the City Council with a statement showing the condition of the city finances, and that of each department.

Whenever he is authorized by the City Council to borrow money on the credit of the city, all bonds, notes or certificates of indebtedness given therefore shall be countersigned by the city clerk and treasurer and countersigned by the city clerk, or by the chairman of the finance committee (or by the city clerk and treasurer) in one and the same person and all such bonds, notes or certificates shall be registered in books kept for that purpose in the office of the city treasurer.

Such register shall describe such bonds, notes or certificates by number, date and amount, the name of the person to whom payable, when payable and the rate of interest, and the date and the book where recorded, of the ordinance or resolution authorizing the same; and no bond, note or certificate shall be issued by the city until such record shall be made; and when such notes or certificates shall be registered in books kept for that purpose the amount paid shall be entered on said register. The treasurer shall not pay a warrant (other than time warrants) bearing date more than one year previous to the date of payment, and this condition shall be printed, written or stamped on each warrant when issued. When the treasurer pays a bond, note, certificate or warrant, he shall at once deface the same with a stamp showing that it has been paid, and the auditor shall examine and allow such note, bond, certificate or warrant, they shall again stamp the same so that they cannot again be used as vouchers.

Sec. 8. The city auditors shall at the close of each financial year, and at any other time when required by the Board of Aldermen, and also at the expiration of the term of office of any officer hereinafter named, shall cause an audit to be made of the accounts of the city treasurer, overseer of the poor, superintendent of the streets, street commissioners, city attorney, the accounts and claims for compensation for services rendered by all city officers, whose salary or compensation is not established by law or city ordinance and report the amount justly due therefor, and any and all other accounts which the Board of Aldermen shall refer to them for examination, and audit and shall report thereon to the Board of Aldermen. And for that purpose said auditors shall have access to all official books, papers and vouchers belonging to or in the possession of any officer of the city.

Sec. 11. Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this chapter shall be punished by a fine of not less than one nor more than one hundred dollars.

Barre, Vt., April 30, 1902.
I hereby certify that the within copy is a true copy as appears by the files and records of this office, this day examined and compared by me.
Attest: JAMES MACKAY, City Clerk.

Shaft to Our First Religious Martyr.

The Quivira Historical society, which erected a monument at Logan's Grove, near Junction City, Kan., some time ago in commemoration of the discovery of Kansas by Coronado in 1541 and the rediscovery of Quivira by the Hon. J. V. Brower, the well known archaeologist, in 1897, is preparing to erect another monument, says a Leavenworth dispatch to the Kansas City World. The monument now proposed will commemorate the fact that Friar Juan de Padilla, a member of the great Coronado expedition, was the first religious martyr in the United States and the first white man murdered by Indians on Kansas soil.

NEW CUP DEFENDER.

John R. Spears Describes Strong Points of the Reliance.

HER LONG PIN GIVES STIFFNESS.

Yachting Expert Says New Boat Sails Close to the Wind, Yet Maintains Speed—Larger Sail Spread and Better Fit of Canvas—A Comparison With Columbia and Constitution.

Although the new cup defender Reliance has not yet been seen beside either the old faithful Columbia or the Constitution it is possible to make several comparisons of no small interest in view of the fact that Shamrock III. is manifestly a better ship than any challenger that has come across the sea, says John R. Spears, the yachting expert, in the New York World.

Even the casual observer will see, for instance, that the spread of sail on the Reliance is much larger than that on either of the old boats, and greater sails should mean greater speed, if no mistake has been made in the model of the hull and if it is possible to make the larger sails fit the wind as well as the smaller.

As to the fit of the sails, of which some doubt has been expressed, it is certain that the mainsail of Reliance looks better than anything ever seen above a defender on a first trial. Moreover, the work done by the sail was in a way extraordinary. For when the breeze came with sufficient weight the other day to heel the boat to her sailing lines Captain Barr repeatedly shoved her up into the wind until her headlands were all a-dutter, and yet in that condition the yacht drove on, eating up to windward with but slightly diminished speed.

In connection with the fit of the sail is the fact that the gaff, as already noted, hangs almost directly above the boom. In this respect the new yacht seems far superior to the Columbia, for when a gaff sags far away over the lee rail the wind is necessarily spilled out of the peak.

That she will make a course as high as she points would be inferred from the fact that she has a long fin, for it is better for windward work to depend on a fin to give the needed lateral plane than it is to depend on a deep hull. The long, flat fin opposes a blank wall, like a centerboard, to the tendency to make leeway.

In connection with the fin of Reliance it is worth noting that the fin of Shamrock III. is relatively very small. With this in mind, it is most interesting to note that when Reliance heels under puffs of wind she goes over to her sailing lines, and there she hangs. She is remarkably stiff thereafter. On the other hand, we now know that Shamrock III. rolls far a-lee when she is struck by a puff.

The long, flat fin of Reliance, with its lead well down, is not easily lifted by the power applied to the sails. That power, in fact, is unable to lift her fin. But when Shamrock III. heels to the wind her little fin offers but little resistance to the power on the sails, and over she goes. Sir Thomas Lipton says that when the mast gave way the other day the water was six feet deep on her lee deck. In her disposition to roll and spill the wind out of her sails Shamrock III. is apparently inferior to Shamrock II.

A feature of Reliance is the ease with which she passes through the water. There is no wave under her bow, no hollow in the water abaft the rigging and no wave under the counter—none to speak of, that is, considering that she was traveling at a rate not far from 12 knots an hour.

In this respect Reliance is superior to Columbia and still more superior to Constitution, for Constitution always disturbed the water more than Columbia did. It does not follow necessarily that the Reliance is the more speedy because she disturbs the water less, but it is a very hopeful indication.

A curious feature of the new defender is the way she has of poking her nose out of the water when going at high speed. She rises forward because of the wide, flat surface there. She slides up on the waves.

This tendency, it may be hoped, will obviate much of the pounding which some pessimists have predicted for the new defender. She seems to rise and sink as the waves come with but little pitching. One must see her in a chop sea before speaking definitely in the matter, but her work in this respect is certainly hopeful. Naturally her great length will tend to prevent pitching, but one may be more hopeful from this tendency to sit down than from the extreme length of her overhangs.

Another very encouraging feature is the apparent fact that the Reliance steers easily. She has a double wheel, and four men can put their strength on the rudder at one time, if necessary; but so far as could be seen from the press boat Captain Barr was able to handle her with ease in the heaviest puffs of wind. Certainly there will be no race lost as Independence lost one, through inability to hold the ship to her course. Nor will her speed be retarded by holding the rudder across her stern.

It was manifest that the new ship is balanced perfectly. There was no yawing. When she came up to the wind in the puff it was because Captain Barr gave her a spoke of the wheel to send her up. There will be no recutting of sails to make her balance.

On the whole, it is certain that the old salts never felt as hopeful of a new boat at her first trial as they do about Reliance. This is not to say positively that she is the best ever. That cannot be told until she has had two or three fair trials with others. But certainly the outlook is most cheerful.

SIR CHENG ON AMERICA

China Will Gather Inspiration Here, Says Wu's Successor.

OUR FRIENDSHIP MUCH VALUED.

New Chinese Minister Hopes For Better Commercial Relations and Praises American Goods—He Has Brought Several Students and His Daughter to Be Educated Here.

Bringing with him even more advanced ideas of America than any of his predecessors, Sir Chingling Liang Cheng, the new Chinese minister, has arrived at Washington, says the New York World. He believes the United States is the best country from which the Chinese can learn. In his suit are twenty-five students, the sons of the best families of the Celestial empire, all of whom are to be put in schools in the United States.

What pleases society the most is that Sir Cheng has brought with him his pretty sixteen-year-old daughter, Miss Whun Mul. She is to learn English, and society is glad, for it is seldom that a Chinese woman at the legation has spoken English.

A man of good physique, Sir Cheng, who took a course through Exeter and Andover, from which he graduated in 1884, will impress Americans most because of his conviction in favor of American institutions. He thinks America is the best place to educate the youth of China and will do all he can to have students sent here each year for study. He points with much pride not only to himself, but to others who have since become distinguished in their service to their government, who were educated in America.

"There's little Chung," said Sir Cheng, "who as a cockswain sent the Yale crew to victory over Harvard with his cry of 'More beef!' He's a bright young man, and his career is only starting. He's now an attaché at the legation. There was Chun, shortstop for the Exeter nine, who was captain of a cruiser at Yalu and after losing his ship died a hero. There's a long list of them. We have shown we cannot get too Americanized to serve our country."

"The time has come when we as a populous nation must open our doors and accept all that is modern, progressive, educational and an improvement on the old. The hopeful sign of our times is the general interest in broad education. Chinese literature is fine, but familiarity with the Chinese classics does not constitute a practical education. The realization that we need something more is the first step toward attaining that end."

"In the United States we have a great and good friend, one that is honest, sincere and hopeful. Here is where China will gather inspiration and acquire much that is necessary for future development. Under court order each of the twenty-one provinces of China will support promising students in America henceforth. It is the first echo of the educational revolution at hand in the Orient."

"I have, all told, about sixty-five people with me, twenty-five of them being students. They are the very flower of our best families. I may add, and you can expect to hear from all of them in the near future. Some of them are being supported here in their studies by the government, and some of them will be supported by private means. Most of them are of very wealthy families. I have my whole personal suit, with secretaries and legation officials, and many of them have their wives with them."

"I am hoping for better things in the commercial relations between these two countries, and I have had in mind the establishing of a new trading company myself. The newspapers, let me state, are a power for good in improving the commercial relations and both social and diplomatic relations between the two countries. They can be a power for the betterment of all our relations, in fact, and I hope that I shall see much accomplished in this regard by the Washington correspondents."

"Our markets are open and ready to receive American goods. They have the preference, for they are the best, and we realize it. Your cloths, woolsens, etc., are much superior in fabric, as a rule, to the imports in this line from other countries, because you Americans make things to wear. In my city, Canton, we much prefer American cloths because they are much better wearing, although more expensive."

"I greatly hope to see American manufacturers deal directly with Chinese merchants. One of the evils of the present system of trading is the brokerage phase of business. The brokers are responsible for the higher prices of American goods in many instances. If American manufacturers dealt with our merchants direct, prices could be lowered to our people."

"A court edict was issued two years ago forbidding the binding of the feet of female children. Are we not progressing? Why, in ten years no Chinese young man will marry a Chinese girl whose feet have been deformed by binding. Yet, with all my American training, I could not permit my own daughter to grow up without binding her feet. It is one of the regrets of my life. The little feet were a sign of aristocracy, but now all the younger girls are growing up with natural feet."

Most prominent among the students in the party is the only son of Tuan Fung, the enlightened Manchou governor of Hupeh, the eldest son of Viceroy Chang Chih Tung, and another very prominent figure is a son of the late Hsia Tung Shan, chief imperial tutor to the late Emperor Tung Chin.

A Well-Timed Raid

COMMANDED BY SERGT. CHUB.



The Rexall Soldiers score another victory over their enemy, Dyspepsia.

It has been Mr. Boarder's habit to take his meals at all times and places, wherever he might fancy.

Being a strong man, he felt no ill effect for some time, then his appetite became irregular, and his food distressed him, and finally the mere sight or odor of food became nauseating. At this time he began to realize that he was a captive of Dyspepsia, and try as he would he could not break his bonds. His weight fell off, he became nervous and irritable, could not sleep, and his suffering was intense.

The Rexall soldiers rescued Mr. Boarder just in time, and took him to their headquarters, Rickett & Wells' store, where he was supplied with REXALL Dyspepsia Tablets. To the surprise and joy of Mr. Boarder he has gained strength and weight, and soon expects to take up a man's full work again. He attributes his release from Dyspepsia entirely to the curative properties of

REXALL

DYSPEPSIA TABLETS

Warranted to cure all forms of Indigestion and Dyspepsia, or money will be refunded. Price, 25c, 45c, 85c.

RICKETT & WELLS, Druggists

SEES CHINA'S PARTITION.

Hay Thinks Czar's Move Carefully Planned and Will Be Carried Out.

Secretary Hay is worried over the Manchurian affair not through any anticipation of war that will involve the United States, but from fear that China will be dismembered while he is in office, says a Washington special dispatch to the New York World.

Mr. Hay was given chief credit—and by some countries, including China, all credit—for preventing the partition of China immediately after the Boxer troubles. Russia, Germany and France, although they did not herald their desires from the house tops, were then anxious to carve up the Chinese empire, but the firm position of the United States, emphatically represented by Mr. Hay, stood in the way, and they were forced to postpone their plan.

Secretary Hay has taken more pride in that achievement than in any other event in his diplomatic career. It has been his great ambition to see China intact when he goes out of office. Until a few days ago he was confident that his ambition would be realized. Now he believes the partition of China is in sight, and he is filled with regret.

Secretary Hay is guessing over the press dispatch from St. Petersburg which ostensibly came from the Russian foreign office and which stated that all the essential features of the reported demands on China are "absolutely false."

Mr. Hay has two theories regarding this dispatch. One is that the statement itself is "absolutely false" and was given out only to continue the Russian policy of deception. That is the theory in which he places the most confidence.

The other one is that Russia has concluded she made the grab too soon and is now seeking to make it appear that the reported demands were not made and will quietly withdraw them with the intention of repeating and enforcing them later on. Mr. Hay puts little hope in this view of the affair. He believes the Russian move was carefully planned and timed and that the czar will take advantage of the Balkan situation to carry it out.

NEW STYLE IN WAR SHIPS.

The "Waterclad," an Ingenious Craft Invented by a Russian.

The newest thing in war ships is a Russian invention called the "waterclad," writes the Berlin correspondent of the Philadelphia North American.

Engineers and officers of the czar's navy have been busy for months perfecting the plans for this remarkable type of vessel. Instead of the ordinary upper deck the novel craft is to have two ceilings with layers of cork in between. The lower deck will consist of an armored floor.

The space between floor and ceiling can be readily flooded with water, which accounts for the term "waterclad," and when this is done the whole vessel sinks a foot under the surface. All machinery and torpedo gear, being underneath the level of the lower deck, are well protected from hostile shells.

This ingenious craft, her inventor holds, will soon render the ordinary ironclad as obsolete as the wooden three-decker. Invisibility, speed, large sailing radius, seagoing qualities and invulnerability are some of the characteristics which make the type altogether superior to the above water vessel. It does not roll, and therefore offers a good basis for accurate firing of its torpedoes.

According to the Russian plan, there will be ten officers and 100 men to handle each of these ships. It is said to cost about \$300,000 to build one of them.